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The  
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
invites you to attend  
the  
NEXT REGULAR MEETING  
which will be held on the fourth Wednesday  
of the month at 7:00 p.m.

# President's Message

*By*

*Jerry L. Morgan*

Greetings and welcome to the Missouri Numismatic Society 45th annual MNS coin festival!

This year we are again teaming with the Scotsman Auction Company to include an Auction with our festival. This year's auction, "The Midwest Summer Sale", promises to be as exciting as last year's. We thank the people at Scotsman, especially John Bush, for their help in setting up this attraction.

Highlights of the auction include: 1856 Flying Eagle Cent PF63, 1895 Morgan Dollar PF64, 1907 High Relief St. Gaudens Twenty Dollar Double Eagle AU53 and a 1872 One Dollar Pattern – PF61 "Commercial Dollar" in silver Judd 1212.

We hope you enjoy the site of this year's festival: the Saint Charles Convention Center. This site offers a convenient location, easy access and more space than our previous locations. Please stop by the registration desk and let us know what you think of the Convention Center.

John Bush is our bourse chairman again this year. Rick Raff is our show chairman. John and Rick, along with the show committee, did a great job coordinating the move and making sure that everything is in place to make our show one of the highlights of the summer.

Please join us for our next club meeting. Our meetings include a shown-tell, a researched program, a jackpot drawing, attendance prizes and an auction. We meet at the American Legion in Creve Coeur. The facilities consist of two large meeting rooms with plenty of room for our members to gather and discuss the latest events in the world of Numismatics.

The 2005 Journal features the year our club was founded - 1938. This was also the year the Indian Head (Buffalo) nickel was last minted. As you can see by the Journal's cover, the reverse of this nickel was the inspiration for the 2005 Jefferson / Bison nickel. While they both are very attractive to me, I leave it to you to decide which you like best.

I would like to thank our current MNS officers, Board of Directors, and members for providing leadership and support for this show.

Thank you for attending our festival. We welcome your ideas and comments at our show. If our organization or myself can assist you at the show please let any of us know. The Missouri Numismatics Society appreciates your interest and involvement.



## 1938 Nickels

By

*C. Joseph Sutter*



In 1938 the design of the nickel was changed from the Indian head, or buffalo, design to one featuring Thomas Jefferson.

The Indian Head nickel was designed by James Earle Fraser. It featured a composite portrait of a Native American Indian on the obverse with the legend “LIBERTY” and the date. On the reverse was an American bison and the legend “UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / E PLURIBUS UNUM / FIVE CENTS”. The mint mark, if any, also appeared.

The Jefferson Nickel was the work of Felix Schlag. The obverse contained Jefferson’s left profile, the legend “IN GOD WE TRUST / LIBERTY” and the date. Monticello, Jefferson’s Virginia home, is on the reverse along with “E PLURIBUS UNUM / MONTICELLO / FIVE CENTS / UNITED STATES OF AMERICA” and any mint mark.

An interesting note about the Indian head nickel is the confusion in identifying it. One issue involves the name numismatists use to refer to it. Coins are usually referred to by the obverse design. For example: the Lincoln cent, Roosevelt dime, seated liberty quarter, etc. For this reason this nickel is called the Indian Head nickel. However, it also is commonly referred to based on the design on the reverse, a buffalo. Of course, the problem here is that the animal on the reverse is not a buffalo, it is an American bison.



The nickel design was changed because the existing design was 25 years old. A contest was held where 390 designs were received. One thousand dollars was offered for the best design.

After Felix Schlag’s design was accepted it was changed. He offered a side view of Monticello, this was changed to a frontal view. His use of Art Deco lettering was changed to Roman script. With these changes production commenced in September with circulation releases in November.

But why Jefferson? Jefferson was a man of many talents. In addition to his skills as a statesman he was an architect, scientist and a philosopher. He was one of the authors of the Declaration of Independence. He devised a decimal coinage system that had its principal points adopted by the United States. He served two terms as President. The purchase of the Louisiana Territory and the battles against the Barbary pirates were two highlights of his administration. He died on July 4, 1826: 50 years to the day the Declaration of Independence was signed.

The style of the designs of the two nickels could not be more different. Fraser wanted a “realistic” design. He was not interested in the polished images which most other US coins were based. His bison is a good example. He shows the lines and creases in the hide and fur that are present on the animal. His is not a stylized image, it is the real thing. One could almost image the bison grazing in a nearby field.

In contrast, Schlag’s design is smooth. Jefferson’s features were taken from a Jean-Antoine Houdon marble bust. Jefferson’s face is smooth, any lines are gone. Monticello is flat. So much so that it was necessary to tell you what it is by placing its name underneath it.

Of the two designs the Jefferson design has withstood the test of time better. No changes to the design have been required based on striking issues. Changes have been made due to: the metal composition was changed during World War II to free up nickel for the war effort, Schlag’s initials, FS, were added in 1966 and in 2004 the design has been changed to commemorate Jefferson and the Bicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase and the Core of Discovery.

Fraser’s design had a few problems. A big one was the lack of demarcation between the mound the buffalo is standing on and the date. This caused the date to wear away. To correct this, a line was added above the date.

Fraser’s design also suffered from over zealous die cleaning. In 1937 a Denver mint employee was cleaning a clashed die, where the obverse and reverse die strike without a planchet between them, by polishing off the extra details. By doing so part of the Bison’s right front leg was removed. This is known as the “3-legged” variety.

With its low face value, lack of precious metal content, and high mintages, the Jefferson nickel is a popular collector coin, but not a popular investor coin. With the exception of the “silver” nickels of the World War II years, the metal used is copper-nickel (75% copper, 25% nickel). This is the same composition that has been used in all the non-silver five cents pieces going back to the Shield nickel in 1866. Since the Jefferson nickel is not hoarded for its metal content, it is possible to find in circulation most years of issuance.

To make the Jefferson nickel more interesting, grade rarity has been defined. The image on Monticello includes steps. The more steps defined the greater the value. Coins showing five or six steps are the most desired.

In 2005, these two nickel designs came together again. The Mint chose to redesign the nickel to combine a new Jefferson obverse with a bison on the reverse. Called the “American Bison”, it is part of the Westward Journey Nickel Series TM produced by the Mint in 2004 and 2005.



This was not the first time the images on these nickels were reused by the Mint. In 1993, the 250th anniversary of Jefferson's birth was commemorated on a dollar coin. In 2001 the buffalo nickel was redone as a dollar coin.



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## General Coin Collecting Rules

Here's a little quiz from 1969:

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. The oldest coins are the most valuable.  | True   False |
| 2. Always buy the best grade coins you can afford.  | True   False |
| 3. Purchase key coins first when starting a coin collection.  | True   False |
| 4. People generally collect those coins which are easily obtained.  | True   False |
| 5. Usually a youngster just starting to collect coins should be left alone.   | True   False |
| 6. If your coins need cleaning, it is a good idea to clean them.  | True   False |
| 7. Probably about the only coin supplies required in coin collecting is the coin album in which keep your collection.                     | True   False |
| 8. The value of any particular coin is that amount which someone else is willing to pay .   | True   False |
| 9. Frequently a coin purchased from a coin dealer must increase in value by about 35 percent before it can be sold at a break-even price. | True   False |

Answers on page 22

# **The First National Bank of Saint Charles John A. Schreiber -- 54 Years of Service**

*By  
Craig J. Dickherber*

The First National Bank of Saint Charles was the only bank chartered in Saint Charles County under the National Banking Laws during the currency issuing period. Therefore, if you wish to collect a National Bank Note from Saint Charles County, Missouri your choices are limited to this bank. The First National Bank of Saint Charles, Charter #260, was organized on December 16, 1863 with a capital of \$50,000. The bank originally occupied the ground floor of the home of Ezra Overall, a director of the bank. The first year's rent of the building was \$200 and it was furnished with used furniture and fixtures purchased from the Southern Bank of Saint Louis at the cost of \$800. The building was located at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets. This building, although altered from time to time, served as the home of the bank until June 1911, at which time, a modern banking house and office building was erected on that same corner. The office building remains today although it no longer houses a bank.



*The First National Bank of Saint Charles as it appeared in 1863*



*The First National Bank of Saint Charles as it appeared in 1912*

If you are lucky enough to find a National Bank Note from the First National Bank of Saint Charles there is a good chance it carries the signature of J. A. Schreiber. Schreiber signed the third charter notes as Cashier from 1908 to 1922 and as President from 1922 until the end of the large size note era. His signature can also be found on all of the small size notes from this bank as the President. Yet, Schreiber's 54 years of service with the bank started long before he was signing the bank notes.

In the spring of 1886, Mr. John Pfeiffer resigned from his position as Messenger at the bank. John Adam Schreiber applied for the open position as recommended by his uncle, Henry Angert, the Vice President of the bank at the time. On May 8, 1886 the Board of Directors met to elect a new Messenger. With a majority of the votes, Schreiber was elected the newest employee of the bank at the young age of 17. By motion of Charles Daudt the salary of Messenger was



fixed at \$25 per month. This was five times the amount Schreiber was earning working seven days a week at Dr. Rive's drug store. What did the job of Messenger require? Besides running errands for the bank he doubled as a janitor. It was Schreiber's duty to make the fire, sweep the floors, and to clean the ink wells and cuspidors. Schreiber was also in charge of winding the eight-day clock that hung above the vault each Monday morning. This was a task that required some acrobatics as he had to straddle the vault door to reach the clock. In these early days of the bank there was little police protection -- and the directors of the bank thought the funds should be protected against burglars. To give this protection, Schreiber was required to spend his nights at the bank sleeping with a gun at his side. So as you see Schreiber was not only messenger and janitor but night watchman as well.

During this time the bank was run by just two people; John Stonebraker, the Cashier, and John Schreiber. The President or any other officer was seldom found at the bank. After only a few months at the bank Schreiber began to fill in as cashier between the hours of noon and one o'clock each day so Stonebraker could eat lunch. There were no electric lights, adding machines, or typewriters; all letters were written in long hand and all of the bookkeeping was done by pen. Schreiber claimed to have become a human adding machine. The automobile had yet to make its presence. Banking customers came into town by carriages drawn by horse or mule -- a hitching rack was erected at the side of the bank for their convenience.



*John A. Schreiber - Age 30*



*Series 1902 Plain Back \$10 and \$20 signed by Chas. B. Mudd; Cashier and J.A. Schreiber; President*



Schreiber soon became Assistant Cashier, and in 1908 he was appointed Cashier. He served in that position until 1922 when he became President of the bank. Twice while Schreiber was President the bank was robbed. The first time was in 1932 when the bandits



acquired \$18,000. The second, a year later, they took \$6,500. Schreiber was not one to nap at work, however, when a rough looking fellow stuck a gun in his side and told him to go to the back and lie down on the floor, he was quite willing to obey his commands. During both robberies Schreiber's hands were bound with picture wire. After the first robbery Schreiber was able to free himself after only a few moments and notify the police.

He was president of the bank throughout the great depression and was very proud of the fact that his bank was the only one in Saint Charles to open 100% unrestricted after the bank moratorium in 1933. Schreiber, in a 1936 speech, recalled that on the day the bank reopened he stood in the lobby smoking a good cigar, his face radiant with pleasure. One of the customers came in and said, "You can tell this bank is all right. Look at the smile on the President's face." John A. Schreiber remained president of the bank until the time of his death in February, 1940.

Presently there are 16 large size notes and 43 small size notes known to exist from the First National Bank of Saint Charles. There were 265 banks in 124 different towns across Missouri that issued National Bank Notes between 1863 and 1935. Finding a banknote from your hometown can be a very pleasing experience. But nothing brings more joy to this collector than learning of the stories behind the banks and the men that made them possible.

## Sources:

Kelly Don C. *National Bank Notes Fourth Edition & Census* The Paper Money Institute 2004

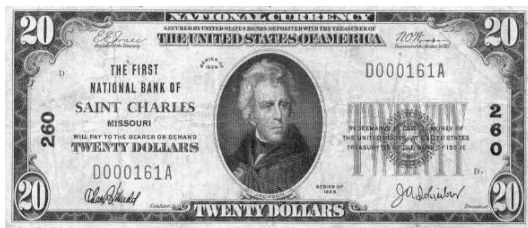
FNB of Saint Charles *Historical Souvenir and Statement of Condition* 1963

The Family Scrapbook of J.A. Schreiber III

The compiled data of Lloyd Deierling, Moberly, MO



*Series 1929 Type 1 \$10 and \$20 signed by Chas. B. Mudd; Cashier and J.A. Schreiber; President*



## SO! Where DO you go...

to find what that token, coin or piece of paper is, its worth, and significance?

First, decide whether you want an identification or a buyer. To sell an item, find the market, that is someone willing to purchase your treasure. Satisfying intellectual curiosity is another matter.

For most numismatic items, the easiest and quickest way to find out what you have is to visit your local coin dealer. Telephone calls do not help because a dealer or collector must see the item's characteristics and they must see the degree of preservation to determine values. They will give a verbal appraisal or an offer to buy without charge. Extensive collections, as might be the case with an estate, require careful cataloguing with written appraisals. Always inquire about any cost before having a dealer write a formal appraisal. The Yellow Pages and our journal advertisers are recommended.

Initial curiosity may be satisfied by a search of the internet by engines such as Google. Parts of legends may provide clues to identifying a strange coin or banknote. If this doesn't work, visit a meeting of our local numismatic organizations: the Missouri Numismatic Society, the St. Louis Numismatic Society, and the World Coin Club of Missouri. Their meeting locations and calendars are in this journal. Membership is not required; however, the cost is inexpensive. This area's numismatic community is very diverse in terms of geographic and time interests. This approach offers the additional opportunity to sell directly to a collector.

Any of these initial efforts to determine what "it" is may arouse your curiosity. Much of the fun of numismatics is the detective work which uncovers the significance of a particular coin, medal, or currency.

Numismatics preserves knowledge of both events and people. Tracing your item by using original sources can be challenging, exciting, and create a real feeling of accomplishment.

In addition to collections of histories, public libraries are very helpful with

genealogical resources and newspaper files. Genealogy resources such as census records track individuals who might have issued a token, been honored on a medal, or even signed a Confederate ten dollar bill. Old newspapers describe events as they were perceived when they occurred.



The St. Louis Public Library at 14th and Olive Sts. has one of the country's better collections of genealogical material. The St. Louis Genealogical Society collection is located in the main branch of the St. Louis County Library located two blocks south of I-64 (Hwy 40) on Lindbergh Blvd. Ask the librarians to suggest other area research centers.

Specialized works on various numismatic topics can be found in Washington University's west campus library. on the lower floor of the former Famous and Barr store in Clayton and in St. Louis University's Pius X Library. Ancient coins are the focus of both.

In 2006, the Newman Numismatic Museum and Library, which also houses the former Missouri Numismatic Society's library, will open near Skinker Blvd. and Forsyth Ave. on Washington University's campus.

An independent genealogical and numismatic research library is run by a former MNS president. Since it is open only by appointment, you must make contact by e-mail: [pfeffl@mindspring.com](mailto:pfeffl@mindspring.com)

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## New Challenges

Did you stop collecting “current” coins in 1965 when the silver left? If so you have missed out on a short set of coins that are “big” on fun. These are the Eisenhower Dollars of 1971 – 1978.

The Eisenhower dollar was the first dollar coin minted since 1935. It was the same size, 38.1 mm, as the earlier “silver” dollars but lighter weight since instead of 90% silver it was made of Copper-Nickel Clad Copper.

Designed by the Mint's Chief Engraver, Frank Gasparro, it honored President Dwight D. Eisenhower and the first manned landing on the moon.

The set consists of 32 coins. This includes all business and proof issues as well as two types of the 1976 issue and five special silver issues. This set can be purchased for under \$225.00.

In 1976 the reverse was changed to commemorate the Bicentennial of the United States. A special design competition was won by Dennis R. Williams. His design involved the liberty bell in front of the moon. The varieties were introduced by changing the thickness of the reverse lettering.

Values courtesy of *COINS*, June, 2005



# Collecting on a Vacation

By

*C. Joseph Sutter*

“Disney World! I would like to go to Disney World!” my wife exclaimed when I foolishly asked her where she would like to go on vacation. She then added “I want to go to the happiest place on earth!” Who can argue with that logic?

As I contemplated spending a week with Mickey and Goofy, I tried to think up some way to combine my love of numismatics with my wife’s love of roller coasters. The answer: Disney Dollars!

Disney dollars were first introduced in 1987. They are exchangeable for United States currency on a dollar per dollar basis and can be used to purchase goods in any Disney theme park or store. Of course, Disney’s main hope is that the Disney dollar is kept as a souvenir and never spent.

The first Disney dollar had Mickey Mouse as its main feature on the obverse. Cinderella’s castle was on the reverse. The value was one dollar.

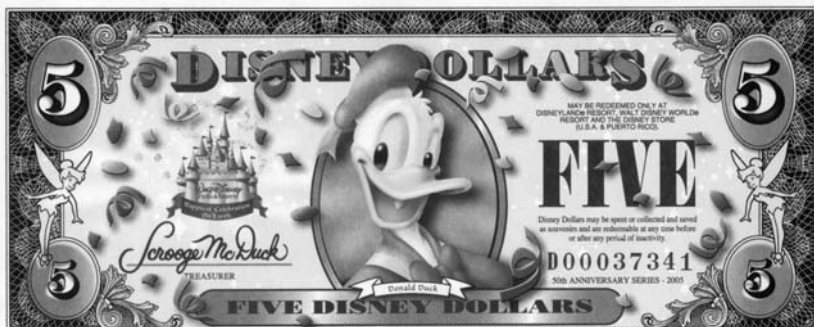
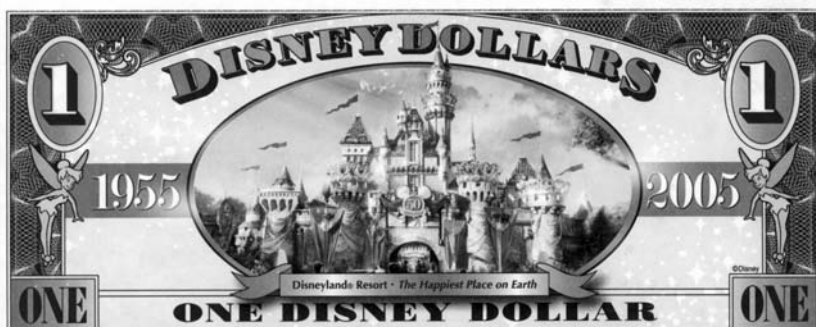
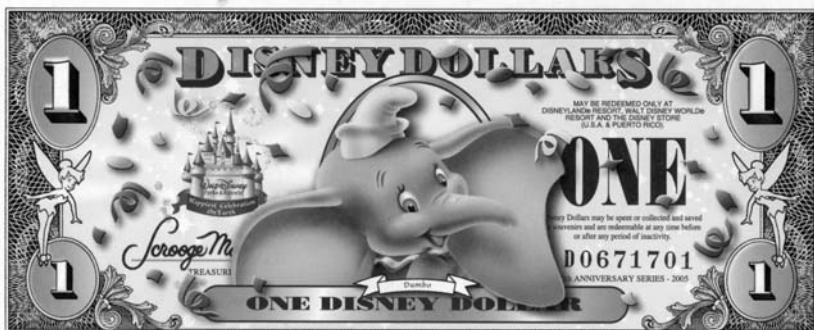


After spending several days at Disney’s Magic Kingdom I still had not seen any Disney Dollars. I looked in all the rides, even riding Space Mountain twice in case I missed the dollars the first time.

Proceeding to Epcot I decided to try a different tactic – I would ASK someone. I went to Guest Services and asked to buy some Disney Dollars. The person I asked tried to confuse me by replying “What denominations would you like”? I saw through this ploy and responded “What denominations do you have”. We parried back and forth like this several times until I selected the one and five dollar notes.

My wife was thrilled! As we left Guest Services she looked down at the two bills in amazement. The one dollar note contained Dumbo’s picture while the five dollar note had Donald Duck’s.





On the back of each note Cinderella's castle shown forth in all its glory. The dates 1955 – 2005 were printed indicating that these notes commemorated the Fiftieth anniversary of the opening of Disneyland. The notes' legend, "Disneyland Resort – The Happiest Place on Earth", also said to me that I had made the correct choice.

At that point my wife spoke up "Where's Mickey's picture? Why did you buy a note that didn't have Mickey's picture on it?" Never one to cater to my wife's every whim I immediately went back to Guest Services and asked for the note with Mickey's picture on it. After being told it was a fifty dollar note, I thanked the clerk and told my wife that "I sure liked that picture of Donald Duck" and that Mickey's picture wasn't possible at that time.

My wife understood and agreed that fifty dollars was a lot to spend on something for me, so we proceeded to walk around Epcot.

For those of you not familiar with Epcot, it consists of two areas: Future World and the World Showcase. Future World attempts to present things from a scientific perspective. You can learn about the history of communication, see the latest developments in farming and gain an understanding of the many types of sea creatures. It also contains exciting rides. If you ever wanted to try the General Motors test track, be shrunk to the size of an ant or ride a centrifuge, this is the place for you.

The World Showcase is more peaceful. It is series of eleven Showcases devoted to various countries of the world. At each stop you can try some of the native foods, purchase some of their goods and see a short presentation describing the country. A good example is the Canadian exhibit. They present a 22 minute film shot in 360 Circle-Vision with nine cameras. When you see yourself surrounded by downhill skiers and realize that you are actually on skies, the effect is thrilling.

But what does this have to do with numismatics? Most of the Showcases have elongated cent machines. For fifty-one cents you can select from three scenes that represent the country. Since I am a purist, I always selected the scene that contained the country name, the word EPCOT and had Mickey Mouse in it.

Here is my collection:



Mexico



Norway



Germany



Italy



U.S.A.



Japan



Morocco



France



United Kingdom



Canada



World Show Case

Duplicating my achievement is not very difficult. Each of the Showcases has an easy to find elongated cent machine with two exceptions: China does not offer an elongated cent and Japan's machine is not at the Japanese area, instead it is in the World ShowPlace Pavilion.

I encourage you to visit Epcot and find these elongated cents. They provided a cheap souvenir of the trip and gave my wife and me a common purpose when visiting each Showcase. It also justified the long walk we had when walking through Epcot's World Showcase.



# Collecting Place - An Introduction

By

Michael G. Pfefferkorn

Coins are a great introduction to places we might visit as well as the ones we will never see. As the world shrinks due to global trade and exchange of information, the lack of geographic knowledge becomes a national embarrassment.

Collectors of United States coins are aware of the first series of commemorative half dollars, but generally find them to be too expensive to complete a collection. Fortunately, the issue of the state quarters by the U. S. Mint revived interest in geography and local/history and culture. The Vermont quarter is outstanding example of design, while the Missouri quarter caused both interest and controversy. Eventually, anyone looking at his change will run across every single state.

Americans tend to ignore our neighboring countries both north and south. The Canadians beat us to the state coin idea in 1992 by creating a series commemorating each province: New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Manitoba, Yukon, Alberta, Prince Edwards Island, Ontario, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Quebec. Many towns in Canada issued annual commemorative good for tokens. It is one effective way to get to know the northern region.

Mexico can be studied by collecting the various mint marks of the nineteenth century. During the first half of the 1900's, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Sinaloa, and Sonora issued their own provincial base metal coins. Mexico City coppers are identified only by mint mark.

Nineteenth century Mexican silver, including the famous 8 reales struck for export to China, was minted in Alamos, Real de Catorce, Chihuahua, Culiacan, Durango, Estado de Mexico (not Mexico City!), Guadalajara, Guadalupe y Calvo, Guanajuato, Hermosillo, Mexico City, Oaxaca, San Luis Potosi, and Zacatecas.

Mexico was born out of a near failed revolution in the early part of the 19th century. Another era of revolution began in 1910 with the overthrow of Gen. Porfirio Diaz. Competing generals gave us more coins to remind us of old and new locations. Krause-Mishler's *Standard Catalogue of World Coins* lists Aguascalientes, Chihuahua, Durango, Guerrero, Atlixac, Cacahuyatepec, Cacalotepec, Campo Morado, Chilpancingo, Suriana, Taxco, Guadalahara, Amecameca, Tenancingo, Morelos, Oaxaca, Chiconcuautla, Tetala de Oro, and Sinaloa.

Now, it is your turn. Get out an atlas, look at the Caribbean area. Compare it to a catalogue of world coins. How many locations in the Caribbean have issued coins in the last two hundred years? The coin hobby is not necessarily expensive. Explore, collect, and enjoy!



Promotional piece of classic mosaic art done by the Jelly Belly Candy Company. It was seen in a CountryMart store in Hollister Mo on June 17, 2005.

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## **ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION**

The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at each meeting which commences at 8:00 p.m. on the first Friday of each month. Meetings are held at the Machinists' Hall on St. Charles Rock Rd., east of I-270. For more information contact S.L.N.A., P.O. Box 410051, St. Louis, MO 63141.

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## **METRO-EAST NUMISMATIC GROUPS**

The St. Clair Numismatic Society meets at 1121 East Main St., Belleville, Illinois at 7:00 p.m. on the third Tuesday of each month from September through April.

The Dupo Coin Club meets on the third Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the American Legion Hall at 200 S. Fifth St., Dupo, Illinois.

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# How Well Do You Know the Coins of 1938?

Match the following coins from 1938 with their designers:

Lincoln Cent

Indian Head Nickel

Jefferson Nickel

Mercury Dime

Washington Quarter

Walking Liberty Half

New Rochelle Commemorate  
Half Dollar

Oregon Trail Commemorate  
Half Dollar

Daniel Boone Commemorate  
Half Dollar

Texas Centennial  
Commemorate Half Dollar

Arkansas Centennial  
Commemorate Half Dollar

Pompeo Coppini

Edward Burr

James E and Laura G. Fraser

James Earle Fraser

Anthony DeFrancisci

Augustus Lukeman

Victor D. Brenner

Adolph A. Weinman

John Flanagan

Felix Schlag

Gertrude Lathrop



Answers on page 23

# Ancient Coins with Mythical Animals

By  
*Chip Vaughn*

Part of the fun of assembling your coin collection is finding coins that are interesting to you. There are so many themes that you can choose from that sometimes it's hard to make a decision. Here's kind of a fun theme to try - collecting ancient coins with mythical animals on them.

Where do you even start looking for coins like this ? Well, as they always say "Buy the book before you buy the coin" !! But what book(s) do you buy ? Especially since books on ancient coins tend to be fairly pricey.

Fortunately we have a very inexpensive alternative where we can look for help - the internet . There are hundreds of free websites on the internet where you can find pictures and information to get started. One of my favorites is WildWinds: ( <http://www.wildwinds.com/coins> ).

Wildwinds is a website that uses pictures from the different coin sales and auction sites like eBay, Yahoo Auctions, Vcoins, etc. They take the pictures and categorize them by Country or by Emperor, so that the visitor to their website can easily find and view pictures of interesting coins.

There are many many other useful websites as well, all you need to do is type your special interest into a search engine like Google ( <http://www.google.com> ) and WHAM !!! You're off on an adventure !!

So what kind of coins can you find ? Well, here's an ancient Roman coin of L. Papius from 79 BC with a Gryphon on the reverse.

The Gryphon is a mythological creature with the head of an eagle, the forefeet of a lion and eagle, and the hind-parts of a lion. It has a lion's tail with feathers at the end, and sharp horse-like ears. The most well known of all Gryphon characteristics is the Gryphon's love for gold . It is also written that Gryphons have a natural instinct to find buried gold, emeralds, and other treasures and that they would line their nests with it, killing all who would be foolish enough to take it away from them.



Here's a little bit more loveable creature that almost everyone will recognize as Pegasus:

Pegasus was a winged horse. In Greek mythology, it sprang from the



blood of Medusa as she was beheaded by Perseus. This coin was from Q. Titius in 90 BC .

Another related mythical beast is the Chimaera - or Chimera - made out of three different creatures: a lion, a goat and a serpent.

It was a savage beast, sprouting fire from its mouth, it devastated the land until it was killed by the hero Bellerophon who captured Pegasus and used the winged horse to help him fight the beast.

Here's a Greek coin from Sikyon circa 350 BC with the Chimaera :

A centaur is an animal that is part human and part horse. Here's a Roman coin from 72 BC with Hercules holding his club and driving a chariot pulled by two centaurs :

A hippocampus had the forepart of a horse and the back and tail of a sea monster. Here's a Roman coin from 72 BC featuring Neptune driving a sea chariot pulled by a pair of hippocampi:

One of the most well known of mythical animals is the Sphinx. The Greek version of the Sphinx is a lioness with wings that has the face of a human. This example was coined by Titus Carisius (One of Julius Caesar's Monetal Triumvirs) in 46 BC :



Here's a funny one, a Man - Headed Bull. An animal with the face of a bearded man and the body of a bull.

This Greek coin is from Neapolis circa 350 BC:



Of course no article on mythical animals would be complete without one of the beasts from the Twelve Labors of Hercules. This coin from the Roman Provincial town of Hadrianopolis circa 200 AD, depicts Hercules fighting the Lernaean Hydra.



The Hydra was a monstrous serpent with nine heads that would rise up from the swamps near Lerna and terrorize the countryside. That is until Hercules, with the aid of his nephew Iolaus, disposed of the venomous beast. Unfortunately, King Eurystheus was not impressed with Hercules' feat. He said that since Iolaus had helped his uncle, this labor should not count.

I guess some days it just doesn't pay to be a Hero.

To find out more about the labors of Hercules, check out this website:

<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/Hercules/labors.html>

Well, I hope you enjoyed this as much as I did. Of course there are many more mythical animals not covered here. If you're interested in finding out more, this is a website that lists well over a hundred different mythical creatures:

<http://webhome.idirect.com/~donlong/monsters/monsters.htm>

And of course you can also find many of these mythical creatures on ancient coins just waiting for you to add them to your collection.



## Stories

Charles Butler was the night janitor at the San Francisco Mint for 23 years. In 1917 he was arrested for minting half dollars illegally. While he only made one or two at a time, it was enough for the police to catch him during a stakeout.

Charles was not really a bad man. He was just looking for a way to have a few drinks with the boys without his wife knowing it. Since he gave his pay envelope to his wife, and she would not give him any spending money, the only way for him to obtain some extra cash was to “make it himself”. So, before he went home he would place a few silver disks in the coinage press and strike up some halves.

His was caught when new equipment arrived. The operator on the next shift noticed that the equipment had been tampered with. This led to the stakeout that caught Charles. How many halves Charles made in his career as the “midnight pressman” is not known.

Another interesting counterfeit half story occurred in the 1950’s. In this case it was a man’s hobby that got him into trouble, with his wife’s help.

The man’s hobby was making Franklin Half Dollars. He claimed he never intended to pass them as money and to prove this he pointed out that each half was better designed, better engraved and contained more silver than the real thing.

The problem started when his wife needed a few extra dollars to go shopping. When she tried to find her husband, he was not to be found. As a last resort she went into his hobby room. There she found a stack of Franklins and assumed her husband was saving them to give to her.

Unfortunately, they looked so good to the clerk who received them that he took them to the Secret Service. This is when the man explained his hobby and was reward for his efforts by being given a jail sentence.

*Coins as living History, 1976, By Ted Schwarz.*

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## Answers to “General Coin Collecting Rules”

- |          |          |         |
|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. False | 4. True  | 7. True |
| 2. True  | 5. True  | 8. True |
| 3. True  | 6. False | 9. True |

*A Guide to Coin Investment, 1969, By Dr. Robert Bilinski*



## Answers to “How Well Do You Know the Coins of 1938?”

Lincoln Cent	Victor D. Brenner
Indian Head Nickel	James Earle Fraser
Jefferson Nickel	Felix Schlag
Mercury Dime	Adolph A. Weinman
Washington Quarter	John Flanagan
Walking Liberty Half	Adolph A. Weinman
New Rochelle Commemorate Half Dollar	Gertrude Lathrop
Oregon Trail Commemorate Half Dollar	James E and Laura G. Fraser
Daniel Boone Commemorate Half Dollar	Augustus Lukeman
Texas Centennial Commemorate Half Dollar	Pompeo Coppini
Arkansas Centennial Commemorate Half Dollar	Edward Burr

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## Remember When?

Do you remember what happened in 1938 ...

- The Fair Labor Standards Act was passed creating a minimum hourly wage. The wage was set at 25 cents per hour with a maximum workweek of 44 hours.
- The New York Yankees sweep the Chicago Cubs in the World Series. The Chicago Black Hawks were 3-1 winners over the Toronto Maple Leafs in the Stanley Cup.
- Adolph Hitler annexed Austria to Germany. The Munich Pact was signed giving the Sudetenland, part of Czechoslovakia, to Hitler in an attempt to avoid war.
- Enrico Fermi won the Nobel Prize in Physics for demonstrating the existence of new radioactive elements and his discovery of nuclear reactions. Fermi was a leader on the Manhattan Project.
- Teflon was developed at DuPont by Roy Plunkett.
- Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant starred in *Bringing Up Baby*. The movie also featured Nissa, a leopard named Baby.
- *You Can't Take It With You* won the Oscar for best picture. Spenser Tracy won Best Actor for *Boys Town* and Bette Davis won best Actress for *Jezebel*.
- Orson Welles broadcasted *War of the Worlds*.

# A Missouri Record

*continued from the July, 2004 issue*

The editor encourages reader assistance in locating, attributing, and documenting the historical significance of numismatic items relating to Missouri. This column provides a place to publish unusual exonomia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

55. Obv. 2005 / (St. Louis Baseball Cardinals logo of 2 birds on a bat) / CARDINALS / FINAL SEASON AT BUSCH STADIUM

Rev. Blank Elongated cent.

Purchased at Bush Stadium, ST Louis. Mo, in June 2005.



56. Obv. ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION / 66TH ST. LOUIS MO / CENTRAL STATES NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (logo) / MAY 2005

Rev. Blank Elongated cent.

Purchased at CSNS Convention, ST Louis. Mo, in May 2005.



57. Obv. KANSAS CITY MO. 2005 / ANA NATIONAL MONEY SHOW

Rev. Blank Elongated cent.

Purchased at ANA National Money Show, Kansas City Mo, in April 2005.



58. Obv. KANSAS CITY MO. 2005 / ANA NATIONAL MONEY SHOW

Rev. Blank Elongated 2005 Jefferson / Bison Nickel.

Purchased at ANA National Money Show, Kansas City Mo, in April 2005.



59. Obv. KANSAS CITY MO. 2005 / ANA NATIONAL MONEY SHOW

Rev. Blank Elongated 2003 Missouri Quarter.

Purchased at ANA National Money Show, Kansas City Mo, in April 2005.



60. Obv. EADS BRIDGE CENTENNIAL / JAMES B. EADS / 1874 ST. LOUIS 1974

Rev. EADS BRIDGE



# FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

July 8 - 10, 2005

**The Missouri Numismatic Society will host its 45th Annual Coin Festival at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**

July 27 – 31, 2005

The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money (114th Annual Fall Convention) will be held in San Jose, California. (Consult the Numismatist for details).

August 26 – 28, 2005

The Central States Numismatic Society's Fall 2005 Show will be held at the Hyatt Regency in Dearborn, MI.

October 19 - 22, 2005

**The Silver Dollar & Rare Coin Exposition will be held at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**

November 17 - 19, 2005

**The Professional Currency Dealers Association 20th Annual National and World Money Convention will be held at the Hilton St. Louis Hotel, 10330 Natural Bridge Rd. (parallel to I-70 near Lambert International Airport).**

May 2006

The Central States Numismatic Society's 67th Annual Convention will be held in Columbus, OH.

July 13 - 16, 2006

**The Missouri Numismatic Society will host its 46th Annual Coin Festival at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**

November 16 - 18, 2006

**The Professional Currency Dealers Association 21st Annual National and World Money Convention will be held at the Hilton St. Louis Hotel, 10330 Natural Bridge Rd. (parallel to I-70 near Lambert International Airport).**

May 3 – May 6, 2007

**The Central States Numismatic Society's 68th Annual Convention will be held in St. Louis at the America's Center, 701 Convention Plaza 63101.**

November 15 - 17, 2007

**The Professional Currency Dealers Association 22th Annual National and World Money Convention will be held at the Hilton St. Louis Hotel, 10330 Natural Bridge Rd. (parallel to I-70 near Lambert International Airport).**

**Shows held in the St. Louis area are highlighted.**

# ANCIENT COINAGE STUDY GROUP

Since 1980, the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri have sponsored the informal meetings of the Ancient Coinage Study Group (ACSG). The ACSG is dues free and its meetings are open to the public. Information about the ACSG is available at meetings of either society.

Armchair archaeologists, historians and (of course) numismatists can venture through classical European civilizations; the European Middle Ages; the Middle East; and even the obscure corners of Asia. Although speakers use a variety of means to conduct their presentations, usually the actual coins are shown to the members of the group.

Ancient coins can be easily and often inexpensively purchased from coin show dealers or through internet auction services. The ready availability of inexpensive and good quality coins makes this an exciting time for the collector. Members of the ACSG can also aid novice collectors in developing collecting strategies.

Both advanced and novice collectors are also able to share their acquisitions with professional archaeologists and historians in an informal atmosphere. The “show and tell” sessions of our meetings offer the opportunity to identify “mystery coins” brought in by members and guests. Visitors should bring in their most challenging coins for identification and discussion.

The ACSG meets six times per year on the third Thursday of the month at 7:00 PM. Meetings are usually held in Steinberg Hall on the Washington University campus. Please join us and satisfy your curiosity about things ancient, whether classical or medieval.

## 2005

September 15	David Murrey	The Coinage of Faustina the Younger.
November 17	Ross Larson	Detecting Fake Ancient Coins.

## 2006

January 19	Mike Pfefferkorn	Arabic Coinage.
March 16	Sarantis Symeonoglou	Faustina the Younger as Aphrodite
May 18	Chip Vaughn	The Coinage of the Visigoths and Ostrogoths.
July 20	There is usually no set presentation during the July meeting. Instead, each member is asked to pick a few coins from their collection that they find interesting and would like to share with the group.	

# WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club (W.C.C.) meets the second Sunday of each month (except in May) in the meeting room of the Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. Member's bourse begins at 1:15 p.m. followed by a brief business meeting at 2:15, concluding with an educational program, silent auction and bourse.

The church faces Craig School at 1485 Craig Road one mile north of Olive Blvd. Craig Road is also accessible from Page Avenue. Ample parking is available at the rear of the church.

The club address is W.C.C., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

## 2006

January 8	Dan Burleson	Survivor Games. Door Prizes will be awarded.
February 12	Roger Schmidt	Coin Quiz.
March 12	Tony Troup	German Coins I Admire
April 9	Russ Weltmer	Chinese Iron Cash Coins
May 14	Mike Pfefferkorn	Numismatic Literature on the Unusual Side
June 11	Jim Watson	Researching Sutler Tokens
July 9	Kurt Farley	Hell Bank Notes
August 13	Barb Moynihan	A Paper Money Program
September 10	Dave Frank	A Paper Money Quiz
October 8	Dave Anderson	A Numismatic Topic of Extreme Interest
November 12	Ed Schroeder	Disposing of Your Coin Collection – Part II
December 10		Christmas Party

# MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month except in November and December at 7:00 p.m. in the Creve Coeur Legion Memorial Post 397 located at 934 E. Rue De La Banque behind (north of) Bristol's Restaurant. It is easily accessible by exiting eastbound from I-270 onto Olive Blvd. Visitors should turn left (north) onto New Ballas Rd. The next left should be taken at the end of one short block at the stop sign. At the top of the hill, the Legion building is visible on the right. Park at the rear of the hall. Members' bourse precedes the business meeting. A program, auction and bourse follow. For additional information or membership application, write to M.N.S., P.O.Box 410652, St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

## 2005

July 27	David Frank	The Era of Hometown Banknotes
August 24	Chip Vaughn	Digital Coin Photography
September 28	Joe Lindell	Collecting Presidential Memorabilia
October 26	Dennis Biersack	Eisenhower dollars
November 16	John Bush	Exonumia Again - New Finds
December	date to be announced	Annual Christmas Dinner with Special Entertainment

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## 2006

January 25	Dave Frank	MPC's (Come find out what these are.)
February 22	Jan Pallares	Colonial Coppers of the Confederation Period
March 22	-----	A "no buy-back" Auction
April 26	Mike Pfefferkorn	Balkan Numismatics
May 24	Norm Bowers	Lewis and Clark
June 28	Jerry Morgan	Pursuing Rarity
July 26	Juan Castro	Spanish Colonial Coinage in the Philippines
August 23	John Winkelmann	Medallic Art
September 27	Jim Moores & Paul Leistriz	Public Transportation in St. Louis
October 25	Jerry Morgan	NASA Coins and Medals
November 15	John Bush	Exonumia Part IX
December	date to be announced	Annual Christmas Dinner with Special Entertainment

*Please note that the November meeting will be held on the 3rd Wednesday to avoid a conflict with Thanksgiving.*